

MAZET INQUIRY.

Police Commissioner Jacob Hess
on the Stand.

DUTY OF POLICE CAPTAINS

To Secure Evidence Against Pool
Rooms—Thought the Captains Were
Lying in Their Reports—The Matter
of Bonding City Officials—Innocent
Keating.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Police Commissioner Jacob Hess was in the witness chair again to-day when the assembly committee empowered to investigate the department of the city government met. Mr. Hess said it was the duty of the chief of police to secure such evidence against poolroom keepers as was brought out in yesterday's examination of Agent Wood. The fact that the captains unanimously declared their predilect free of crime and vice caused some suspicion in his mind that the captains were "lying in their reports."

Mr. Moss asked: "What do you conceive to be your duty with regard to the chief and the other subordinate officials of the department?"

Mr. Hess answered: "To immediately start an investigation." He did not believe that gambling could be suppressed entirely, but thought it could be reduced to a minimum. Mr. Moss brought out the fact that when Chief Devey was on the stand before the committee about a month ago the list of poolrooms, most of which were testified to yesterday, was placed in his hands.

Mr. Hess testified that he applied for his bonds as commissioner to the Fidelity company of Maryland. "Mr. Platt's company," the witness explained. At first they said they were glad to take him, but afterward refused him. Mr. Hess said their refusal had nothing to do with his responsibility. He supposed they had "heard from somewhere."

Then he was bonded in the United States Guarantee Company, the Freedman-Crocker concern. Mr. Hess said he got a reduction in bonding rates because Mr. Freedman was an old friend.

Mr. Hess testified as treasurer of the police board he had divided the deposit of the pension fund, amounting to about \$200,000 between the Bowers National and Garfield National Banks. It formerly was all in the Bowers company. He gave several reasons for this change but finally admitted that Commissioner Sexton might have first suggested the change.

James P. Keating, commissioner of highways, was the next witness. When asked if he had not contributed 4 per cent of his yearly salary \$7,500 to the political expenses of his district, Mr. Keating said he could not tell. He had contributed as usual, but could not remember how much. He did not know it was a general thing for city employees to contribute 4 per cent of their salaries to the Democratic party. Mr. Keating had not spoken to Mr. Crocker about his appointment. His department had given all its auction sales to Peter F. Meyer & Co. He knew that Mr. Crocker was a partner in that firm, but did not know if he knew it when the sales were awarded. Mr. Meyer was the only auctioneer he knew.

West Virginia Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Pensions to West Virginia applicants have been granted as follows:

Original—Robert Cowan, Wheeling, \$6; James D. L. Miller, Kossuth, \$6; Increase—Martha M. Payne, Clay, \$5; to \$12; John Neidhardt, Wheeling, \$6; to \$12; William Webb, Pocahontas, \$6 to \$8; David P. Watson, Little Falls, \$10 to \$12; William Davis, Charleston, \$8 to \$12; Samuel Stoneman, Keweenaw, \$10 to \$12; William M. Smith, Beall's Mill, \$6 to \$8; John Medley, Charleston, \$6 to \$8; Benjamin F. Smith, Tamar, \$8 to \$12; Henry Goetz, Wheeling, \$8 to \$10; Elmer Mason, Ellenboro, \$10 to \$12; Michael Spedler, Jackson, \$6 to \$8; Simon Phillips, Buchanan, \$6 to \$10; Restoration and release—Frederick M. Hamilton, Tunnelton, \$11; William Delph, Mozena, New Martinsville, \$8; Rose Corcoran, Philip, \$8; Dependents—Minors of Alexander McDaniel, Point Pleasant, \$20; Thomas P. Hays, Canonsburg, Pa., has been granted an increase of pension, from \$11 to \$12, and Ruth N. McLean, Randolphville, Washington county, Pa., original pension, \$5.

Havana Tobacco Monopoly.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Gustav Beck, of Havana, is in this city, arranging the union of his tobacco syndicate with the newly formed Havana commercial company, of which F. Garcia is the leading spirit. Mr. Beck's syndicate is English. When the war broke out he had the papers forming it in his pocket, but was for a long time prevented from going into the blockade Cuban capital to look after his properties. Mr. Beck now has with him the consent of Lord Ebury, who is, next to Mr. Beck, the greatest stockholder in the Clay-Buck syndicate, and it is expected that all arrangements for the union with the commercial company will be completed by June 1. It is completed the effect will be a monopoly of the higher grades of Havana cigars.

What a Question.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The old question, "Is there gambling in Chicago?" was the first matter taken up by the Senate legislative investigating committee today. The committee will investigate charges that the city administration extended protection to certain numbers who are on good terms with the police in authority. Several witnesses testified to-day that there are many gambling houses now doing business in the downtown districts.

Cows Ordered to the Country.

BAVANA, May 18, 11 a. m.—Cows, which have usually been kept in stables situated at the lower story of real-estate houses, have been ordered, by General Lawlor, through Surgeon Major Davis, into the country, where they can produce healthy milk.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, or even bruise. Bucken's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures all kinds of cuts, burns, ulcers, boils, phlegms, corns, etc. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Logan Drug Co., drugists.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



If You "Fagged Out,"

Feel

Have HEADACHE,

BACKACHE,

POOR APPETITE,

BAD COMPLEXION,

and would like to feel and look well, let us

recommend CLEVER KING to you.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25c and 50c. 7.

OUR EXPORTS

Into China for Past Year Larger than

any Preceding Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Exports of merchandise from the United States to China in the fiscal year about to end, will be larger than those of any preceding year in our history. A decade ago the exports to China were less than three million dollars, and to China and Hong Kong combined were little over six million dollars. In the fiscal year 1899 our exports to China will be more than thirteen million dollars, and to Hong Kong more than six million dollars, making a total to China and Hong Kong of over twenty million dollars, or more than three times as much as that of a decade earlier.

That the bulk of the exports to Hong Kong may properly be considered as ultimately destined for consumption in China is shown by the fact that the official reports of the imports into China show that over 44 per cent of their imports are from the port of Hong Kong. The 1899 exports to China and Hong Kong combined will show a gain of nearly or quite 25 per cent over those of last year, while the total exports from the United States for the fiscal year 1899 will be little if any in excess of those of last year, thus showing a more rapid growth in our exports to this particular part of the world than elsewhere.

CONFERENCE ARRANGED

Between President Kruger and the

British High Commissioner.

LONDON, May 18.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the house of commons to-day that a meeting between Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, and President Kruger, had been arranged, to take place on May 20, at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State at the invitation of the president of the Orange Free State, M. T. Steyn. He added: "Sir Alfred Milner, with my approval, accepted the invitation with the earnest hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the situation which the British government could accept and recommend to the Outlanders as a reasonable concession of their just demands."

"President Kruger has also accepted, but he added that the terms of Sir Alfred Milner's acceptance go further than his intention, but that he will gladly discuss every proposal conducive to a good understanding between the Transvaal and Great Britain, provided the independence of the Transvaal is not impugned." (Opposition cheers).

Storyettes.

One of the most famous mines in Leadville was the Robert E. Lee. Its promise was discovered when the vein or deposit was first struck, but for some reason or other people did not take kindly to it, and the owners tried in vain to sell an interest. A gentleman who happened to have a few hundred dollars was besought to take a third of it for \$300. He studied the matter and, deeming the venture too risky, declined. The Lee was a pocket mine and some of the pockets contained rich ore. To effect a sale the owners wagered that they would take \$1,000,000 worth of ore out of the mine in twenty-four hours. By great good luck they discovered a few rich pockets and won the bet. After this there was no difficulty in selling the mine for \$1,500,000.

Mrs. Smith—What are you reading, John?

Mr. Smith—I'm reading Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology."

Mrs. Smith—Why—what's that, John?

Mr. Smith—Herbert Spencer's "Biology." Let me read you an extract—his definition of life. Listen: "It consists of the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, but simultaneous and successive, in combination with external existences and sequences."

"Why, John, what in the world is the man talking about?"

"I am astonished at you, Jane. Why, this is the work of the great English scientist."

"Yes, I know, but what is he writing about?"

"He is defining life. I told you. What did you suppose he was writing about?"

"Good gracious! I thought he was trying to get a patent on a clothes-horse!"

More than one hundred baby boys in San Francisco have been christened with the name of Dewey and numbers of baby girls have been named Manila through a similar patriotic impulse. The list of Admiral Dewey's namesakes so far reported is as follows: Admiral George Dewey Gavin, George Dewey Victor Moran, George Dewey Hagan, George Dewey Porter, Dewey Kerr, Dewey Ehrenberg, Dewey Manilla Wosser, Dewey Pendergast, Dewey Charwack, Dewey Henderson, Dewey Burroughs, James Dewey Rae, Julian Dewey Beaudt, Richard Dewey Abrahams, Richard Dewey McCoy, Lewis Dewey Cassillar, Thomas Dewey Wilkinson, Charles Dewey McGulgan, James Dewey Irwin, Thomas Dewey Wood, Dewey Samuel Dewey Leisole, Edwin Dewey Lott, Clinton Dewey Tucker, Marvin Dewey Green, Harold Dewey Elliott and Samuel Dewey Meyerhoffer.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Alton, N. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nervous system, and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. It weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggists.

The Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1 87 1/2 to 87 3/4 for demand and at \$1 85 1/2 to 86 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates \$1 86 1/2 and \$1 88 1/2; commercial bills \$1 85 1/2 to 86 1/2. Silver certificates 61 1/2 to 62. Bar silver 61c. Mexican dollars 45 1/2. Government bonds firmer. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

To-day ended on the stock exchange with the bears apparently unopposed and in complete possession of the market. They made a fierce attack on prices along the whole line in the final hour after evidences of realizing at various points in the list had become quite palpable. The largest volume of profitable sales came upon the market after quite an extended list of railroad stocks had been taken in hand and pushed up to a decidedly higher level.

This movement in the railroads continued after the leading specialties had begun to go down, and gave a suggestion of a shifting of speculation by taking out profit from the specialties and putting them into railroads. But the railroad list succumbed to the late attack, many stocks losing between 1 and 2 points and Burlington dropping 2 1/2 to the high point of the day. Practically all the earlier gains in the railroads were wiped out though small net advances remained in a very few cases. Prices were marked up at the opening to accommodate the outside public who were coming in to buy after yesterday's notable advances. The demand from that source was soon satisfied and prices yielded and the market fell into dullness at the decline. Losses were sharp, of course, in those stocks which have been rushed up during the last few days. The railroads showed a pretty good resistance and Manhattan was notably strong, touching 114. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, which had not moved in a long time, became briskly active, the common stock rising 10 1/2 and the preferred 7 1/2 per cent.

As the day progressed a large demand sprang up for Atchafalpa preferred, the grangers, Union and Northern Pacific and other standard railroad stocks. Very large blocks of Atchafalpa preferred were taken on the rise and the price in a number of cases advanced over a point. Anaconda Mining also figured a gain of 3 1/2 points. It was under cover of this movement in the railroads that the realizing of profits in the specialties was in progress. Nearly all the flower specialties, Sugar and Tobacco began to sag under the weight of the sales. In the fierce attack which the bears were thus encouraged to make on the market, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway dropped over 7 points, Brooklyn National Transit 4 1/2 and a number of other specialties 2 points or over. There was a momentary rally, but prices plunged downward again and the closing was very weak and unsettled. Sugar alone rallying over a point on the taking of bear profits, but the shares generally ended at the lowest of the day. There was nothing in general news of the day which seemed to influence the trading unless it might be a further hardening in the rate of exchange which continues to rise and is near the gold import point, in spite of the continued ease of money and the apparent abundance of funds both here and in the interior. There was no diminution in the heavy demand for the new bond issues of some of the railroads, notably the Central Pacific reorganization issues. Prices of railroad bonds held notably firm in face of the late weakness of stocks. Total sales \$5,020,000.

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 2 1/2 per cent. 104 1/2
U. S. 3 per cent. 105 1/2
U. S. 4 per cent. 106 1/2
U. S. 5 per cent. 107 1/2
U. S. 6 per cent. 108 1/2
U. S. 7 per cent. 109 1/2
U. S. 8 per cent. 110 1/2
U. S. 9 per cent. 111 1/2
U. S. 10 per cent. 112 1/2
U. S. 11 per cent. 113 1/2
U. S. 12 per cent. 114 1/2
U. S. 13 per cent. 115 1/2
U. S. 14 per cent. 116 1/2
U. S. 15 per cent. 117 1/2
U. S. 16 per cent. 118 1/2
U. S. 17 per cent. 119 1/2
U. S. 18 per cent. 120 1/2
U. S. 19 per cent. 121 1/2
U. S. 20 per cent. 122 1/2
U. S. 21 per cent. 123 1/2
U. S. 22 per cent. 124 1/2
U. S. 23 per cent. 125 1/2
U. S. 24 per cent. 126 1/2
U. S. 25 per cent. 127 1/2
U. S. 26 per cent. 128 1/2
U. S. 27 per cent. 129 1/2
U. S. 28 per cent. 130 1/2
U. S. 29 per cent. 131 1/2
U. S. 30 per cent. 132 1/2
U. S. 31 per cent. 133 1/2
U. S. 32 per cent. 134 1/2
U. S. 33 per cent. 135 1/2
U. S. 34 per cent. 136 1/2
U. S. 35 per cent. 137 1/2
U. S. 36 per cent. 138 1/2
U. S. 37 per cent. 139 1/2
U. S. 38 per cent. 140 1/2
U. S. 39 per cent. 141 1/2
U. S. 40 per cent. 142 1/2
U. S. 41 per cent. 143 1/2
U. S. 42 per cent. 144 1/2
U. S. 43 per cent. 145 1/2
U. S. 44 per cent. 146 1/2
U. S. 45 per cent. 147 1/2
U. S. 46 per cent. 148 1/2
U. S. 47 per cent. 149 1/2
U. S. 48 per cent. 150 1/2
U. S. 49 per cent. 151 1/2
U. S. 50 per cent. 152 1/2
U. S. 51 per cent. 153 1/2
U. S. 52 per cent. 154 1/2
U. S. 53 per cent. 155 1/2
U. S. 54 per cent. 156 1/2
U. S. 55 per cent. 157 1/2
U. S. 56 per cent. 158 1/2
U. S. 57 per cent. 159 1/2
U. S. 58 per cent. 160 1/2
U. S. 59 per cent. 161 1/2
U. S. 60 per cent. 162 1/2
U. S. 61 per cent. 163 1/2
U. S. 62 per cent. 164 1/2
U. S. 63 per cent. 165 1/2
U. S. 64 per cent. 166 1/2
U. S. 65 per cent. 167 1/2
U. S. 66 per cent. 168 1/2
U. S. 67 per cent. 169 1/2
U. S. 68 per cent. 170 1/2
U. S. 69 per cent. 171 1/2
U. S. 70 per cent. 172 1/2
U. S. 71 per cent. 173 1/2
U. S. 72 per cent. 174 1/2
U. S. 73 per cent. 175 1/2
U. S. 74 per cent. 176 1/2
U. S. 75 per cent. 177 1/2
U. S. 76 per cent. 178 1/2
U. S. 77 per cent. 179 1/2
U. S. 78 per cent. 180 1/2
U. S. 79 per cent. 181 1/2
U. S. 80 per cent. 182 1/2
U. S. 81 per cent. 183 1/2
U. S. 82 per cent. 184 1/2
U. S. 83 per cent. 185 1/2
U. S. 84 per cent. 186 1/2
U. S. 85 per cent. 187 1/2
U. S. 86 per cent. 188 1/2
U. S. 87 per cent. 189 1/2
U. S. 88 per cent. 190 1/2
U. S. 89 per cent. 191 1/2
U. S. 90 per cent. 192 1/2
U. S. 91 per cent. 193 1/2
U. S. 92 per cent. 194 1/2
U. S. 93 per cent. 195 1/2
U. S. 94 per cent. 196 1/2
U. S. 95 per cent. 197 1/2
U. S. 96 per cent. 198 1/2
U. S. 97 per cent. 199 1/2
U. S. 98 per cent. 200 1/2
U. S. 99 per cent. 201 1/2
U. S. 100 per cent. 202 1/2
U. S. 101 per cent. 203 1/2
U. S. 102 per cent. 204 1/2
U. S. 103 per cent. 205 1/2
U. S. 104 per cent. 206 1/2
U. S. 105 per cent. 207 1/2
U. S. 106 per cent. 208 1/2
U. S. 107 per cent. 209 1/2
U. S. 108 per cent. 210 1/2
U. S. 109 per cent. 211 1/2
U. S. 110 per cent. 212 1/2
U. S. 111 per cent. 213 1/2
U. S. 112 per cent. 214 1/2
U. S. 113 per cent. 215 1/2
U. S. 114 per cent. 216 1/2
U. S. 115 per cent. 217 1/2
U. S. 116 per cent. 218 1/2
U. S. 117 per cent. 219 1/2
U. S. 118 per cent. 220 1/2
U. S. 119 per cent. 221 1/2
U. S. 120 per cent. 222 1/2
U. S. 121 per cent. 223 1/2
U. S. 122 per cent. 224 1/2
U. S. 123 per cent. 225 1/2
U. S. 124 per cent. 226 1/2
U. S. 125 per cent. 227 1/2
U. S. 126 per cent. 228 1/2
U. S. 127 per cent. 229 1/2
U. S. 128 per cent. 230 1/2
U. S. 129 per cent. 231 1/2
U. S. 130 per cent. 232 1/2
U. S. 131 per cent. 233 1/2
U. S. 132 per cent. 234 1/2
U. S. 133 per cent. 235 1/2
U. S. 134 per cent. 236 1/2
U. S. 135 per cent. 237 1/2
U. S. 136 per cent. 238 1/2
U. S. 137 per cent. 239 1/2
U. S. 138 per cent. 240 1/2
U. S. 139 per cent. 241 1/2
U. S. 140 per cent. 242 1/2
U. S. 141 per cent. 243 1/2
U. S. 142 per cent. 244 1/2
U. S. 143 per cent. 245 1/2
U. S. 144 per cent. 246 1/2
U. S. 145 per cent. 247 1/2
U. S. 146 per cent. 248 1/2
U. S. 147 per cent. 249 1/2
U. S. 148 per cent. 250 1/2
U. S. 149 per cent. 251 1/2
U. S. 150 per cent. 252 1/2
U. S. 151 per cent. 253 1/2
U. S. 152 per cent. 254 1/2
U. S. 153 per cent. 255 1/2
U. S. 154 per cent. 256 1/2
U. S. 155 per cent. 257 1/2
U. S. 156 per cent. 258 1/2
U. S. 157 per cent. 259 1/2
U. S. 158 per cent. 260 1/2
U. S. 159 per cent. 261 1/2
U. S. 160 per cent. 262 1/2
U. S. 161 per cent. 263 1/2
U. S. 162 per cent. 264 1/2
U. S. 163 per cent. 265 1/2
U. S. 164 per cent. 266 1/2
U. S. 165 per cent. 267 1/2
U. S. 166 per cent. 268 1/2
U. S. 167 per cent. 269 1/2
U. S. 168 per cent. 270 1/2
U. S. 169 per cent. 271 1/2
U. S. 170 per cent. 272 1/2
U. S. 171 per cent. 273 1/2
U. S. 172 per cent. 274 1/2
U. S. 173 per cent. 275 1/2
U. S. 174 per cent. 276 1/2
U. S. 175 per cent. 277 1/2
U. S. 176 per cent. 278 1/2
U. S. 177 per cent. 279 1/2
U. S. 178 per cent. 280 1/2
U. S. 179 per cent. 281 1/2
U. S. 180 per cent. 282 1/2
U. S. 181 per cent. 283 1/2
U. S. 182 per cent. 284 1/2
U. S. 183 per cent. 285 1/2
U. S. 184 per cent. 286 1/2
U. S. 185 per cent. 287 1/2
U. S. 186 per cent. 288 1/2
U. S. 187 per cent. 289 1/2
U. S. 188 per cent. 290 1/2
U. S. 189 per cent. 291 1/2
U. S. 190 per cent. 292 1/2
U. S. 191 per cent. 293 1/2
U. S. 192 per cent. 294 1/2
U. S. 193 per cent. 295 1/2
U. S. 194 per cent. 296 1/2
U. S. 195 per cent. 297 1/2
U. S. 196 per cent. 298 1/2
U. S. 197 per cent. 299 1/2
U. S. 198 per cent. 300 1/2
U. S. 199 per cent. 301 1/2
U. S. 200 per cent. 302 1/2
U. S. 201 per cent. 303 1/2
U. S. 202 per cent. 304 1/2
U. S. 203 per cent. 305 1/2
U. S. 204 per cent. 306 1/2
U. S. 205 per cent. 307 1/2
U. S. 206 per cent. 308 1/2
U. S. 207 per cent. 309 1/2
U. S. 208 per cent. 310 1/2
U. S. 209 per cent. 311 1/2
U. S. 210 per cent. 312 1/2
U. S. 211 per cent. 313 1/2
U. S. 212 per cent. 314 1/2
U. S. 213 per cent. 315 1/2
U. S. 214 per cent. 316 1/2
U. S. 215 per cent. 317 1/2
U. S. 216 per cent. 318 1/2
U. S. 217 per cent. 319 1/2
U. S. 218 per cent. 320 1/2
U. S. 219 per cent. 321 1/2
U. S. 220 per cent. 322 1/2
U. S. 221 per cent. 323 1/2
U. S. 222 per cent. 324 1/2
U. S. 223 per cent. 325 1/2
U. S. 224 per cent. 326 1/2
U. S. 225 per cent. 327 1/2
U. S. 226 per cent. 328 1/2
U. S. 227 per cent. 329 1/2
U. S. 228 per cent. 330 1/2
U. S. 229 per cent. 331 1/2
U. S. 230 per cent. 332 1/2
U. S. 231 per cent. 333 1/2
U. S. 232 per cent. 334 1/2
U. S. 233 per cent. 335 1/2
U. S. 234 per cent. 336 1/2
U. S. 235 per cent. 337 1/2
U. S. 236 per cent. 338 1/2
U. S. 237 per cent. 339 1/2
U. S. 238 per cent. 340 1/2
U. S. 239 per cent. 341 1/2
U. S. 240 per cent. 342 1/2
U. S. 241 per cent. 343 1/2
U. S. 242 per cent. 344 1/2
U. S. 243 per cent. 345 1/2
U. S. 244 per cent. 346 1/2
U. S. 245 per cent. 347 1/2
U. S. 246 per cent. 348 1/2
U. S. 247 per cent. 349 1/2
U. S. 248 per cent. 350 1/2
U. S. 249 per cent. 351 1/2
U. S. 250 per cent. 352 1/2
U. S. 251 per cent. 353 1/2
U. S. 252 per cent. 354 1/2
U. S. 253 per cent. 355 1/2
U. S. 254 per cent. 356 1/2
U. S. 255 per cent. 357 1/2
U. S. 256 per cent. 358 1/2
U. S. 257 per cent. 359 1/2
U. S. 258 per cent. 360 1/2
U. S. 259 per cent. 361 1/2
U. S. 260 per cent. 362 1/2
U. S. 261 per cent. 363 1/2
U. S. 262 per cent. 364 1/2
U. S. 263 per cent. 365 1/2
U. S. 264 per cent. 366 1/2
U. S. 265 per cent. 367 1/2
U. S. 266 per cent. 368 1/2
U. S. 267 per cent. 369 1/2
U. S. 268 per cent. 370 1/2
U. S. 269 per cent. 371 1/2
U. S. 270 per cent. 372 1/2
U. S. 271 per cent. 373 1/2
U. S. 272 per cent. 374 1/2
U. S. 273 per cent. 375 1/2
U. S. 274 per cent. 376 1/2
U. S. 275 per cent. 377 1/2
U. S. 276 per cent. 378 1/2
U. S. 277 per cent. 379 1/2
U. S. 278 per cent. 380 1/2
U. S. 279 per cent. 381 1/2
U. S. 280 per cent. 382 1/2
U. S. 281 per cent. 383 1/2
U. S. 282 per cent. 384 1/2
U. S. 283 per cent. 385 1/2
U. S. 284 per cent. 386 1/2
U. S. 285 per cent. 387 1/2
U. S. 286 per cent. 388 1/2
U. S. 287 per cent. 389 1/2
U. S. 288 per cent. 390 1/2
U. S. 289 per cent. 391 1/2
U. S. 290 per cent. 392 1/2
U. S. 291 per cent. 393 1/2
U. S. 292 per cent. 394 1/2
U. S. 293 per cent. 395 1/2
U. S. 294 per cent. 396 1/2
U. S. 295 per cent. 397 1/2
U. S. 296 per cent. 398 1/2
U. S. 297 per cent. 399 1/2
U. S. 298 per cent. 400 1/2
U. S. 299 per cent. 401 1/2
U. S. 300 per cent. 402 1/2
U. S. 301 per cent. 403 1/2
U. S. 302 per cent. 404 1/2
U. S. 303 per cent. 405 1/2
U. S. 304 per cent. 406 1/2
U. S. 305 per cent. 407 1/2
U. S. 306 per cent. 408 1/2
U. S. 307 per cent. 409 1/2
U. S. 308 per cent. 410